

## THE ANTIQUARY.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1872.

## THE PRE-HISTORIC ANTIQUITIES OF NORTH AMERICA.

I AM induced, in consequence of your interesting article at p. 41 (vol. II.), and of the attention you have devoted to the subject, to make some more detailed observations thereon.

At p. 41, you have quoted from the "Timæus" of Plato, one of the evidences referred to in my letter, at p. 10, of the theoretical geographical knowledge preserved even by the Romans, and during the dark ages, of the constitution of the American continent. On the passage of the "Timæus" I am inclined to put a more definite construction than your correspondent, because it is capable of being referred to that earlier proto-historic period of empire, that of the Caucaso-Tibetans, who had direct access to a knowledge of America.

The passage in the "Timæus" is to be quoted in connexion with the doctrine of the Four Worlds (p. 10), taught by the Greek school of Pergamus, in Asia. According to this, there were Four Worlds on the globe of the earth. Our continent was one world, a northern world, or supposed to be truncated in the tropics. This was balanced by another southern or austral world, which we now recognise in Australia. Each of these worlds was again balanced by another world on the other side of the globe, and giving us North America and South America.

The globe was considered to be divided by two great zones or belts of ocean, one reaching round from north to south, from pole to pole; the other reaching round from east to west, through the tropics. This very nearly represents the facts. Not only were these worlds treated as all inhabited, but an imperial title may be recognised of monarch of the Four Worlds. This was perhaps allied with that of middle king or monarch of the middle kingdom. In this day China preserves the tradition of the middle kingdom.

It is a strange thing that the doctrine of Pergamus should so well represent truth, and it is as strange a thing how it was adulterated to accommodate it to ignorance. It will be noticed that, according to this doctrine, there were these three other worlds, and it was taught they were inhabited. The latter professors also taught, however, that the function of the cross-belts of the great ocean was to prevent any communication between one world and another. This was a sophism self-contradictory, but of which we have too many examples in the Greek and Roman epochs.

The explanation is, that the correct doctrine was handed down from ancient times through the schools of Babylon, of India, and of Egypt to Pergamus, but that intercourse having ceased during the Semitic, Greek, and Roman periods, with America both eastward and southward, after the fall of the earlier and greater universal empires, there was no longer any practical knowledge of the subject. By the east no route to the two (American) worlds was known to the Romans, and that by the west across the Atlantic had been

quite cut off. Under such circumstances impassable ocean belts were invented with the ready facility of philosophers, who invented gods out of woods, and by a false philology disfigured history and geography.

To get at the clue to the ancient intercourse with the Americas we must evidently go back beyond the Roman, the Greek, and even the Semitic epochs. If we examine the geographical nomenclature known to the ancients, such as we find it laid down by their geographers, then we shall arrive at these facts pointed out by me that the names are constituted under uniform philological laws from west to east, from Britain to farther India, and that these names are to be interpreted not from Roman, Greek, or Semitic roots, but from another department of language, what is treated as Caucaso-Tibetan, and which I have named Caucaso-Tibetan, and of which the modern Georgian is a good type.

Whether I have yet arrived at strict accuracy is a matter of small moment, because I have proved the wide extension and sway of a race speaking the same language over the whole world known to the Greeks and Romans. It was during that epoch that the Semitic, the Indo-European or Aryan, and many of the great groups of language were developed, as well as the comparative mythology. The people of this empire had in India, under their rule, races then well acquainted with northern Asia and the Indian Archipelago, and with populations connected with America.

Going back even beyond this great epoch, Palæo-Asiatic, or Tibeto-Caucasian, there had been another when the Dravidian languages prevailed, and when the Basque, the Japanese, and perhaps the Coptic must have branched off.

Before the Dravidian epoch there was, however, another great epoch, and in which we find the first linguistic evidences of the population on conquest of America from the old world. As the Tibeto-Caucasian epoch was that of white races, so must the Dravidian have been one of relatively light races; but the one of which we are now speaking was an epoch of dark races. It is represented philologically by a great number of languages which I term Sibero-Nubian, now widely distributed by a large body on the Nile, by one in the Caucasus, by the Kajunah in high Asia, by the language of the aborigines of Ceylon, by languages of the Indian Archipelago, and by some in northern Asia. This latter large and remote group includes the Kamchatkan and Keriuk, and in North America it is represented by languages in California and on the Alhabaskan area.

This occupation of America must have been most ancient, but it is recent and comparatively modern in comparison with that of the Esquimaux. The linguistic affinities of the Esquimaux are not where they have been looked for in the immediate neighbouring parts of northern Asia, because this Kamchatkan group is intrusive, and cuts off the Esquimaux connection, which is with the Yenesian. Thus, in the most wonderfully remote ages, the Indians now in California must have been new comers, and the Esquimaux intruders, while there were most ancient populations in America.

So far as we as yet know, America was peopled in the earliest epochs; but this we can see, that like the old world it has been subjected to migrations and raids of conquest. The difficulties in the way of getting at facts in the present state of our knowledge, or rather ignorance, are very great. We want first of all a good knowledge of the monuments

and implements, not only in America, but throughout the world. In order to enable us to determine the relative epochs of the races by which these were fabricated, we want to know the languages. Most of these are lost, and of those that survive we know very little.

Philological evidence in itself, when we have the best of it, does not determine race. In a few years we shall find Welshmen, Irishmen, blackmen in West Africa, and Polynesians in Hawaii and New Zealand, speaking and using English, but we know that they are not of the same race, nor of the English race. Comparative philology is, however, of the greatest value as historical evidence in bringing us nearer the truth when we know how to use it properly.

This, however, is seldom done. A person takes it into his head that Sanscrit is an ancient or wonderful language, or that Hebrew is, or that Chinese is. He then proceeds to examine some language of America or other district, and very probably obtains evidence to his own satisfaction of identity. This he pieces out with illustrations from manners or from remains. Now, the worst of this process is, that he may be in the right; and for this reason, that the civilized races of the world, and many uncivilized races of the world, have inherited the habits and practices of civilization or of savagery from the remotest epochs, and resemblances are capable of being discovered, but these do not scientifically assist classification.

If we turn to European archaeology we may find warnings. The age of the stone-builders is not yet determined, and it is within the limits of probability that it is very remote. Although names of most stones have been interpreted in Celtic, yet many of these being conformable with Indian names cannot be Celtic. We have not yet got a Ligurian language, and we have no means of tracing the Ligurians, who played a great part in Southern and Western Europe.

If my determinations are correct, then the Etruscans and the Amazons in Greece spoke a Caucaso-Tibetan language, and the Basque language, hitherto unclassified, was derived from India ages before the Aryans were known, and on the Caucasian borders of Europe a population approaching the negro must have remained till nearly two thousand years ago. When, instead of having to explain all archaeology by a few elements, perhaps by Phœnicians, Pelasgians, and Celts, we have to introduce a great number, we may ascertain that most of what we do at present in the way of determinations is groping in the dark. What is of value is the collection of facts, and with these it is perfectly within the compass of our hopes to learn more decisively as to the pre-historic monuments of America and its earlier epochs of population.

32, *St. George's Sq., S.W.*,

March 3, 1872.

HYDE CLARKE.

COUNTY HISTORY.—Mr. William Dodd, of Newcastle, is preparing for publication, in one volume octavo, "*Bibliotheca Northumbriensis et Dunelmensis*," a biographical account of books, pamphlets, prints, maps, etc., printed on the history, topography, antiquities, family history, biography, etc., of the counties of Northumberland and Durham. This work, which has been many years in preparation, will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers is obtained to guarantee the publisher from any loss. Intending subscribers are invited to send in their names as early as convenient.

## ON THE ROMAN ANTIQUITIES RECENTLY DISCOVERED AT EAST HALL, NEAR SITTINGBOURNE, KENT.

WHILE making excavations for brick-earth, in a field on the East Hall estate, near Sittingbourne, in the month of December last, the workmen were fortunate enough to come across several vessels of Roman pottery, and a further search, extending over a period of three weeks, led to the exhumation of other specimens. The site of the discovery may be described as about 800 yards south-east of Murston church, 600 yards from East Hall House, and about half a mile from the main line of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. Roman remains are not unfrequently found in the neighbourhood of Sittingbourne; indeed, only a few years ago, when the half of the same field nearer Murston church was dug out, a fine Samian bowl was found, ornamented with a pattern representing a hunting scene; and this circumstance, perhaps, led to the workmen being cautioned lest they should meet with any similar objects of antiquity. As a result of this forewarning, on the first appearance of anything remarkable, Mr. George Payne, jun., of Sittingbourne, was at once communicated with, and was fortunately present at the disinterment of nearly every specimen. Through the kind courtesy of that gentleman, in whose private museum these relics are deposited for preservation, I am enabled to note a few particulars as to the class of objects found, and their relative positions at the time of their discovery.

It may be observed that Sittingbourne is only between four and five miles from the place of manufacture of the well-known Upchurch ware, on the marshes between Chatham and the Isle of Sheppey. The manufactory of fictile objects, carried on there by Roman potters, was of considerable extent, a layer of refuse pottery having been found throughout a district of five or six miles in length and two in breadth. Considering, therefore, the proximity of East Hall to the Upchurch potteries, it is not unlikely that some of the vessels lately discovered came from those kilns, especially the urns of a dark bluish-black colour, which is a special characteristic of Upchurch ware. Unfortunately, nearly all the fictile objects exhumed on the present occasion have been much injured by lying close to the surface of the field, generally not at a greater depth than 1 foot or 1½ foot. They have thus freely imbibed the moisture from the ground, and have become saturated to such an extent as to fall into pieces at almost the slightest touch. Hence the greater number of them were more or less broken or cracked when found; but in the hands of Mr. Payne they have been carefully put together again, and made to assume their original shapes.

With the exception of two bronze fibulæ, the "find" consisted entirely of pottery, deposited nearly in a line from north to south. The various articles, from their position when discovered, naturally fall under two groups, having had a space of 2½ yards intervening between them. The southernmost of these groups consisted of eight vessels of pottery, two fibulæ, and two earthenware beads; the second group likewise comprised eight vessels of pottery, but generally of a larger kind.

First, with regard to the vessels in the southernmost group, they are nearly all of very small dimensions. One of them is an urn of yellow ware, 8 inches in height, 2½ inches in diameter at its base, and 4 inches at its mouth. It partakes of a form common to many Roman sepulchral vessels, being contracted at its mouth and base, and bulging out at its waist. It possesses a slight ornament. Close to it were the two bronze fibulæ and a patera, or dish, of Samian ware, containing a small black urn. On the other side of the large urn, towards the south, and lying in order, was a small urn-shaped vessel of black clay, globular in form, and only 1½ inch in height; then another urn of red pottery, 2½ inches high; next a patera containing a dark coloured urn,

and two green earthenware beads; and lastly, a vase of a jug-shaped form, with handle and lip, and of common red clay. Two other similar vessels were found in the second group, and although occurring both here and in other burial places among relics of a distinct sepulchral character, they are no doubt really domestic utensils, and have been buried at the decease of their owner, whose ashes were probably deposited in the adjoining cinerary urns. The three jug-shaped vessels found at East Hall are unornamented, and are each about 10 inches high.

In the second group of objects, the largest specimen was a fine cinerary urn of black pottery, half filled with calcined bones, and buried at a depth of two feet. It is about 8 inches in height, and 12 inches in diameter at its widest part, contracting to about 6½ inches at its mouth. Close beside it on the south, was a good specimen of a Roman patera, ornamented with the leaf pattern—a design which appears with so many beautiful varieties on specimens of Samian ware. At a short distance from this large urn, and lying in the direction of the first group, one of the jug-shaped vessels was found, and another patera. Further towards the north was a dark-coloured patera, besides three other vessels. The first of these was an urn of a yellow colour, 5 inches in height, and 3 inches in diameter at the mouth. Around its sides are depressions formed by pressing the soft clay inwards with the hands; in the present instance these indentations are five in number. Vessels having this feature are often found among examples of Roman pottery, especially in Durobrivian ware. Next to this urn was another, of dark coloured pottery, 3½ inches in height, and not dissimilar in shape to the small globular urn in the first group. The third and last vessel was of the jug-shaped form, and of red ware.

All these antiquities evidently date from the Roman period, and prove beyond a doubt that the site of the discovery was the place of one or more interments. Although the variety of objects may not be so great as in many similar Kentish discoveries, the relics brought to light at East Hall on the present occasion are of sufficient interest to deserve a permanent record.

February 26, 1872.

E. H. W. DUNKIN.

MEMORIAL PAVING TILES.—We regret that the author's name was not appended to the paper on "Memorial Paving Tiles," in our last impression. It is from the pen of our frequent contributor, Mr. E. H. W. Dunkin, whose name should have appeared at the foot of the article.

## DISCOVERY OF THE ANCIENT CITY OF AVENTICUM (1698).

THE following account of the discovery of Aventicum, one of the four "famous" cities of the Romans, in the country of the "Sequani;" with mention of certain other discoveries within the boundary and in the vicinity of its ancient precincts, will, probably, be of interest to many of those readers whose taste for "antique lore" is only equalled by their persevering researches into the facts and deeds of the remote past, by which so much light is thrown upon innumerable historical incidents, which otherwise would be completely lost in oblivion. I may mention that this account is taken from "The Historical and Political Monthly Mercury," for the month of June, 1698, *i.e.* :—

"Father Duncan the Jesuit, who some time since discover'd the ancient city of *Alaunc* in the Lower Normandy, has made another discovery in *Burgundy*, and recover'd another very ancient city from the grave of oblivion, where it has lain bury'd above these 1200 years. This is one of the four famous cities in the time of the Romans, within the country of the *Sequani*, which is now the county of *Bur-*

*gundy*. *Besancon* is one of the four, well known at present. The other three were *Alisima*, *Equestris*, and *Aventicum*, which last, Father Duncan has discover'd. The country people call'd it *Aventre*, and by contraction *Antre*; which is still the name of the place where this city was seated, in between forty-five and forty-six degrees of latitude.

"*Ptolomy* speaks of this city in several places, and gives it in the same latitude as I have done. There is a tradition also in the country, no less obscure then ancient, that there was formerly a city where now the lake of *Antre* is to be seen. The medals which the people find, together with the ruins, give us some idea of it, but very confusedly. It appears, however, by the discoveries made, that this city lay between *St. Claude's* and *Moiran*. The Romans had built it and fortify'd it after an extraordinary manner, because it was the centre of the Government and Religion of the country; the seat of the *Seguanois* priests and druids; the bridle of those people which were accounted the most warlike of the Gauls, and the greatest enemies of the Romans, and the grand road from *Italy* towards the *Rhine*, and into *Belgio Gaul*.

"In the place where the lake is, stood two temples, one large and square, the other small and round, and both encompassed with walls. The great one was pav'd with marble. Both temples were also adorn'd with Egyptian serpentine, granite, jasper, and marble of all sorts. The great temple was dedicated to *Mars* and *Augustus*, as appears by these two words, *Marti & Augusto*, still to be read on an inscription that shews that the temple was built by *Petronius Metallas*, Governour of the *Sequani*; tho' in another inscription it seems to have been done by the orders of *Agrippa*. 'Tis presum'd that the small temple was dedicated to *Jupiter*, because his statue was there found.

"Near the portico of the temple stood a semicircular theatre, of the same structure as the temple, with terrasses for above 15000 people. The orchester, or stage itself, was 46 fathom long, and 33 broad. The city was four square, as broad as long, and half a league every way across. There was a college for the druids, and a bridge, of which the arches are still to be seen.

"Certain countrymen, about twenty-five years agoe, discover'd a Mint; since which, the bridge has been fully discover'd, together with the Governour's palace, the Pretorium, the market-places, the Public baths, and a gate defended by two towers with a *Corps du Guard*. All the edifices are of large stones, fasten'd together with lead and iron. Above the governour's palace are the remains of a citadel. The bridge, which is of an extraordinary structure, serv'd to join the two parts of the city, divided by a river, and to convey the water for washing the minerals into the Melting-house. That part where the people went on foot, was cover'd with a marble gallery, supported by great pillars of the same, of an extraordinary beauty. They were preserved for above seven ages, and some pieces are still to be seen in the custody of the Medal-keeper.

"At the head of the river which springs out of the lake of *Antre*, there is a fair concave to receive and convey the water to the aqueduct upon the bridge. It is pav'd with mastick, so hard, that no pickax will enter it. Yet if the mastick be expos'd to the air three days together, it falls to dust. The Mint is built of large stones, and is a noble structure, consisting of several apartments [*sic*], as well for the melting of metals as coining of money, adorn'd with marble and paintings within side.

"Many people believe that it was sack'd by *Attola*, in the year 452, when after his defeat by *Aetius* he pass'd into *Italy*, and took *Aquileia*, which he ruin'd, as he did also *Melan* and *Pavia*."

The "reflections" given upon the above are well worth transcription, but time and space forbid any further enlargement of the subject at present.

*Waltham Abbey.*

J. PERRY.

ON THE PRE-HISTORIC ANTIQUITIES  
OF NORTH AMERICA.

(Concluded from our last.)

PROFESSOR HUXLEY then goes on to say: "It is a most singular circumstance that there is the same sort of contrast, combined with certain definite points of resemblance, between a Mongol and an Iroquois that there is between a Malay and a New Zealander; and in the vast Americo-Asiatic area, as in the lesser space occupied by the Polynesian Islands, it is possible to find every gradation between the extreme terms."\*

In support of the general conclusion of Professor Huxley, Mr. A. R. Wallace, an eminent authority on everything Malayan, says: "The great Mongoloid group, for instance, was distinguished by a general gravity of demeanour and concealment of the emotions, by deliberation of speech, and the absence of violent gesticulation, by the rarity of laughter, and by plaintive and melancholy songs. The tribes composing it were pre-eminently apathetic and reserved, and this character was exhibited to a high degree in the North-American Indian, in all the Malay races, and, to a somewhat less extent, over the whole of the enormous area occupied by the Mongoloid type."†

The conclusions of such eminent men tend, to the fullest extent, to support what, I think, will ere long cease to be called the hypothesis of the Asiatic origin of the aboriginal tribes of America. (For Asiatic, I would read *Mongoloid*, as being more scientific.)

Another argument is based upon the fact of the migration of entire races from one country to another, as was the case of the Aryans. As regards America, Squier says that—"The discoverers, when they landed on the shores of our own country, found one great current of migration setting from the north-west, upon the region now occupied by the New England and Middle States. Another flowing from the direction of Texas and New Mexico into the Southern States east of the Mississippi; and the slow but constant southward tendency of the Oregon tribes has been a frequent subject of remark among observers."‡ The great route by which the first race or races reached the continent of America is held to be by way of the Abenian Islands, Behring's Straits Sea. Dr. Latham insists upon the acceptance of this view.§

As regards the philological question, we are still in a very insufficient state of knowledge to induce me to commit myself entirely to one view or another; but if the reasoning on the origin of the races be fully confirmed in the course of time by further researches of competent ethnologists, there may arise good reasons for rejecting all hypotheses than the one setting forth the Asiatic or Western origin of the American languages. So far as philology has gone, the dialects of America, North and South, can be reduced to eleven families.¶ It no doubt will be found that these are again reducible to, it may be, two or three families. Farrar classes all the American languages in the same category as the Chinese, Tibetan, Tamutic, Basque, &c., and calls them all by the name *Allophylian*.|| This is, however, perfectly useless, and must remain in the same limbo to

which some of the languages it supposes to classify is at present consigned; at least, so far as rendering the required clue to the mystery.

There have been many attempts made to ascertain who were the builders of those extraordinary mounds abounding in North America, shaped into the form of animals and inanimate objects. Squier and Davies,\* and Lapham, have rendered good service by their accomplishment of the task of describing these remains; had they succeeded in solving the problem still unsolved, much theorizing would have been saved.

It should be borne in mind that animal worship was very prevalent in America. "The Redskins revered the bear, the bison, the hare, and the wolf, and some species of birds. The jaguar was worshipped in some parts of Brazil, and especially in La Plata." . . . "Indeed, every species of animal was supposed to have a representative, or archetype, in heaven."† So that there is a possibility of the American tribes having raised the animal mounds to symbolize their respective deities or totems.‡ There is one great difficulty which prevents my putting any stronger name to this than an hypothesis, and that is, the occurrence of numbers of mounds of all kinds of shapes in the same locality.

Mr. Tylor seems to think that the question is an open one, and says, in speaking of the state of civilization of the mound-builders: "On the whole, judging by their earth-works, fields, pottery, stone implements, and other remains, they seemed to have belonged to those savage or barbaric tribes of the Southern States, of whom the Creeks and Cherokees, as described by Bartram, may be taken as typical."§

Another writer says: "Although it seems in vain to look on the Red Indians, who in modern times occupied the territories of Ohio and Wisconsin, as the descendants of the mound-builders, there are tribes on the west coast of America that probably are, or rather were, very closely allied to them."

"The Hydahs, and the natives inhabiting Vancouver's Island and Queen Charlotte's Sound, seem, both from their physical condition, and more so from their works of art, to be just such a people as one would expect the mound-builders to have been."

"If this is so, it again points to northern Asia, and not to Europe, as the country where we must look for the origin of this mysterious people; and it is there, I am convinced, if anywhere, that the solution of our difficulties with regard to this phase of north American civilization is to be found."||

Pickering states that the figures of human heads, obtained by Mr. Squier from the ancient mounds of the Ohio, exhibit the features unequivocally of the Mongolian race."¶

I am perfectly willing to put this fact aside of the question regarding the identity of the mound-builders, as to insist upon its acceptance would raise the great difficulty of the craniological characteristics of the Mongols and the Patagonians, who, although ranging under one group of mankind, the *Mongoloid*, yet differ, the former being dolichocephalic, and the latter being brachycephalic. Once more, according to Colonel Charles Whittlesey, the mound-builders were the first of the four races that preceded the Red-man.\*\*

\* *Ethn. Jour.*, l. c., p. 408.

† *Ibid.*, p. 411. See, also, "The Races of Man," by G. Pickering, new edition, 1850, p. 296.

‡ "Nicaragua: its People, Scenery, Monuments, etc.," vol. II., p. 332.

§ "The Native Races of the Russian Empire," pp. 296, 297.

|| "Hervas," quoted by Max Müller, in his "Lectures on the Science of Language," 1st series, 5th edition, p. 58.

¶ "Families of Speech," p. 185. Fred. Von Schlegel holds the Asiatic view of this question. "The Aesthetic and Miscellaneous Works" of Fred. Von Schlegel, trans. by P. J. Millington, 1849.

Sir John Lubbock, in his "Origin of Civilization," pp. 279-288, gives much valuable information on the American languages. Dr. Bleek, also, says much upon the construction of those languages, in his paper on "The Position of the Australian Languages," *Jour. Anthropol.*

*Inst.*, No. I., 1871.

\* "Monuments of Mississippi Valley," Smithsonian Contrib., 1848. Lubbock's "Pre-Historic Times," 3rd edition, p. 250, *et seq.*

† Lubbock's "Origin of Civilization," pp. 180, 181. Charlevoix's "History of Paraguay," vol. I., p. 110. Prescott's "History of Peru," pp. 87, 88.

‡ Tylor's "Primitive Culture," vol. I., p. 422; vol. II., pp. 308-313. Squier's "Nicaragua," p. 318, *et seq.*

§ See "The Worship of Animals and Plants," by T. F. McLennan, in the *Fortnightly Review*, October 1, 1869, pp. 412-418; February 1, 1870, p. 212.

|| "Primitive Culture," vol. I., pp. 50, 51.

¶ Fergusson's "Rude Stone Monuments," p. 517.

\*\* "The Races of Man," p. 37.

\*\*\* Paper on "The Geological Evidences of Man's Antiquity in the United States," read before the Am. Ass. for Adv. of Science, in

"The Naturalist's Note Book for 1868," p. 310.



The safest position to take, however, is to leave the question as suggested by Mr. Tylor, *open*, until further exploration of all the available mounds is made, in conjunction with a careful study of the races in whose country they occur.

I think I have now given all the opinions of the best authorities, and will not attempt any further speculation, as I am convinced that, at present, it would be perfectly useless. What is known for *certain* is, that the animal mounds are *not sepulchral*: this was discovered in making the street of Milwaukee, where several of them were entirely removed, "and that, excepting by accident, they contain no implements or ornaments."\*

To recapitulate, the conclusions which seem to me deducible from all the evidence brought to bear upon the subject of this inquiry, are as follows:—

1. That America was *most probably* known to Plato and the pre-Christian geographers.

2. That America was known in the 9th and 10th centuries (Christian era) to the Northmen.

3. That the aborigines migrated from Asia.

4. That the numerous American dialects are, according to Hervas, reducible to *eleven*.

5. That the mounds *were probably* erected to symbolize the totems invented by the mound-builders.

6. That the mound-builders *were probably* the most ancient building people in America, but their Asiatic origin is not yet fully proved, nor have their descendants been discovered in the existing tribes in America.

Although these results may appear disheartening, I am still sanguine that, with the present rapid progress of science in all directions, the time is not far distant when the open questions of American archaeology will no longer remain so, but will be answered in the fullest manner by facts of every possible description; and, I need hardly say, that those of my readers who imagine they see good reasons for holding opinions contrary to those herein put forth, will go with me in accepting the sounder conclusions of advanced science, whatever their tendencies may be, for in archaeology, as in other branches of knowledge, the truth is the one great and sole object of search.

JOHN JEREMIAH.

43, Red Lion Street, E.C.

[ERRATUM.—In the previous portion of this paper (page 41, foot-note) for "Semper's 'Philippine Islands,' and the 'Academy,' p. 153," read "Are's Islendinga Bók, and the 'Academy,' p. 161."]

## PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

[ROME.]

### BRITISH AND AMERICAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

At the last *conversazione*, Mr. Parker entered into the question of aqueducts. He referred especially to the Claudian and Anio Novus, whose ruins are still so conspicuous, and incidentally to the other aqueducts, nine in all, mentioned by Frontinus, subsequently to whose time, and to the reign of Trajan, were raised ten aqueducts by different emperors. He alluded to the prescribed method of carrying the later added channels over the structures of the earlier aqueducts, and also mentioned the law prohibiting the erection of any other building against or within a given space on each side of the aqueduct structures. The Anio Novus, brought into the city along the majestic arcades of Claudius, alone supplied all the fourteen Regions with water, while the other channels reached only a limited number of the civic quarters and houses. The aqueducts were the centre round which other works of the ancient Romans may be considered as historically grouped, and to which antiquarian research may be most efficiently directed.

\* Lubbock, *l. c.*, p. 277.

Diverging from that theme, he dwelt upon the ruins of imperial buildings on the Palatine, and maintained his theory (contrary to that of Signor Rosa) that the aggregate of halls and courts comprising the beautifully-painted chambers discovered about two years ago can be no other than the residence of Augustus, rebuilt for him by order of the Senate, within the Arx of Romulus.

Mr. Hemans gave an account of the remains of the Temple of Claudius (called Claudium), on the Caelian Hill, where a stately portico of travertine is seen in the gardens of the Passionist Convent. He pointed out the proved identity of those ruins with the magnificent pile forming a sacred enclosure round that temple built by Vespasian, after it had been destroyed by Nero, to make room for one wing of his Golden house, and observed the interesting character attaching to that portico in ruin, as the only example before us in Rome of such a cincture still retaining architectural features round a fane for heathen worship.

[LONDON.]

### SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

A MEETING of this Society was held on Thursday, February 15, when Colonel A. H. LANE FOX, V.P., was in the chair.

Mr. A. W. Franks presented a large collection of topographical prints and drawings, and in particular exhibited and described two water-colour drawings of Eastbury House, Dorset.

Mr. R. Day exhibited four daggers, found in Ireland.

Colonel A. H. Lane Fox exhibited a bronze pig, which he had purchased at Abbeville; also a bronze Byzantine lamp.

Mr. W. H. Burnell exhibited a fac-simile of a grant of arms made to the Company of Masons, A.D. 1472.

Mr. A. W. Franks exhibited a bronze torc and two armlets, found in Mayence; two enormous bronze armlets, found in Königshofen, Bavaria; also two urns and a stone object, found near Brandon, Suffolk. On each of these exhibitions Mr. Franks made some remarks.

### SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE FINE ARTS.

ON the 8th ultimo a very interesting paper, on "The Lower Empire; How Art Declines," was read by Hyde Clarke, Esq., D.C.L., before the members, at the Society's rooms, in Conduit Street. The chair was occupied by F. W. ROWSELL, Esq., of the Admiralty.

The lecture-room was crowded, and many men well known in the art and literary world took part in the discussion that followed.

After the usual vote of thanks to the lecturer and chairman, Mr. George Browning, the honorary secretary, announced that a system of foreign correspondence was about to be inaugurated, in order that the members of the Society might not only be informed of the progress of art in our own country, but also on the Continent.

The proceedings then terminated.

### NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

A MEETING was held on Thursday, February 15, when W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, was in the chair.

Mr. Evans exhibited a second brass coin of Hadrian, found in Hertfordshire, and with BRITANNIA on the reverse.

Major Hay exhibited coins of the Ortokite class of Nejmeddin Melek Diarbekr, of Husâm ed-din Melek Diarbekr, and of Alkâmil, Sultan of Egypt. The reverses of the first two of these coins were imitated from the Greek.

Mr. G. Sim communicated an account of four recent finds of coins in Scotland, at Kircudbright, Dunbar, Leith Harbour, and Lanark.

M. de Saulcy communicated a paper "On the Term *קָדֶשׁ* employed in Holy Scripture to designate, metaphorically, Power;" and he cited several coins from the coast of Phœnicia as elucidating the numismatic use of the word, one

of which is noticed in the work of Gesenius, "Scripturae Linguaeque Phoeniciz Monumenta quotquot supersunt," lib. iii. p. 275.

### THE SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

#### ANTIQUITIES OF SURREY.

At a recent Committee Meeting of the Guildford Institute, a printed circular from the secretary to the Surrey Archæological Society was read, containing a resolution adopted by the council, affirming the desirability of obtaining a museum in the county, in which to place the antiquities of Surrey belonging to the Society.

The circular alluded to the various places in which a museum might be established, as Guildford, Reigate, Kingston, Croydon, and Southwark; and in reference to the first, remarked that it had been observed in favour of Guildford that it was the county town. Alluding to Croydon, the circular mentioned that the town had a fine literary institution, which had offered to place a room at the disposal of the council, and take charge of the collection entirely free. The committee considered it very desirable to take steps towards securing the collection at Guildford, and appointed a sub-committee, with power to add to their number, to communicate with the Archæological Society on the subject.

Acting on the part of this committee, Mr. Capron, on the 6th ult., asked for information as to the probable space which would be required for the collection, both at the present time and for some future period. The correspondence was to be laid before the council on the 21st ult.

### ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A MEETING was held on Monday, 15th ult., when Sir E. COLEBROOKE, Bart., M.P., President, was in the chair.

The first read was "On the Ishmaelites, and the Arabic Tribes who Conquered their Country," by Dr. A. Sprenger.

Dr. Sprenger contested the views of those scholars who consider the Ishmaelites as the fathers of the Northern Arabians. The indigenous traditions of the Arabians, which assign such an origin to the Ma'addites, can, Dr. Sprenger argued, be distinctly traced to the Jews, and are without value. Mohammed, Dr. Sprenger tried to show, had different notions regarding Ishmael after his flight to Medina from those he had held while residing at Mecca. Dr. Sprenger then commented on the pedigree assigned to the Prophet in Syed Ahmed's lately published "Essays," and the ancient Rabbinical tradition which connects the Arabs with Kedar, Ishmael's son. The writer went on to observe that in Scriptural times Yemen was as civilized as Egypt and Assyria, and formed no part of the lawless wilderness. The principal point Dr. Sprenger wished to be established was, that the Ishmaelites were extinct in the fifth century of our era, and thus, long previous to the Moslem conquests, had ceased to form a race of their own.

"A Report to the Madras Board of Revenue," by Mr. J. A. C. Boswell, was then read, containing the results of his latest antiquarian researches in the Kistna district. With regard to the ancient representations of serpents carved on stones, Mr. Boswell inclined to the opinion that they are of a date anterior to the cromlechs and kistvaens; that they are, in fact, the work of a pre-historic race, before the Scythian hordes overspread the country; though he allowed that we have at present nothing amounting to actual evidence to support this theory. There is nothing improbable, he maintained, in the religious ideas of aboriginal races of India having assumed the character of adoration to a fetish, especially as some of the earliest and rudest attempts at representation on stone are sculptures of serpents scattered all over the country; and serpent or demon worship, pure and simple, is not yet extinct, though driven down to the very southern extremity of the continent. It still exists

among certain tribes or castes in Tinnevely and Travancore. As to the Scythians, whatever may have been the exact form of their religion, they brought with them to India the worship of the Linga, and therewith the original idea of what subsequently became the philosophic principle of Advaitam, the theory that there is but one soul in the universe, the soul of man being identical with that of God. India Mr. Boswell regarded as the country whence Phallus worship emanated, spreading thence throughout Egypt to Asia Minor and Greece.

Mr. Boswell mentioned that he has lately come across another colossal image of Buddha, at Tenali, in the usual sitting position, naked, with protuberant lips, woolly hair, and pendent ears—the third of the kind he has met with in his district. At Bezwadra an interesting piece of sculpture has been disinterred, in digging a channel. This is the only instance met with in that district of a female figure with woolly hair, thick lips, and long pendent ears.

#### [PROVINCIAL.]

### NEWCASTLE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting was held the 5th of February ult., in the Old Castle. There was a large attendance; and in the absence of the Right Hon. Lord Ravensworth, JOHN CLAYTON, Esq., was called upon to preside.

#### THE ANNUAL REPORT.

Mr. W. Hylton Longstaffe, one of the secretaries, read the following report of the council for the past year.

"The council of the society are gratified at its steady progress in useful functions during the past year. Another noble part of Dr. Bruce's exhaustive *Lapidarium Septentrionale*, magnificently illustrated, in addition to its fine series of woodcuts, with coloured fac-similes of the diplomas of citizenship conferred by Trajan and Hadrian, has appeared. The additional engravings have appropriately been presented by the society's patron, the Duke of Northumberland. Printed sheets of the third part of the *Lapidarium* are laid on the table, with those of part 22 of the 8vo series of *Archæologia Eliana*, which has arrived at a page convenient as a concluding one, and it will now be furnished with its plates and issued to the members. Although it brings Vol. VII. up to a thickness not inferior to that of former volumes, it will be well to deal with other papers already read, by having another part before completing the volume. The society can then well submit to a temporary suspension of the *Archæologia Eliana* in favour of the more important undertaking of printing a selection from the truly valuable MSS. of Mr. John Hodgson-Hinde, which were so kindly presented to it, and which have by the society's instructions been arranged by the treasurer. During the year our associate, Mr. White, has happily added to his histories of the battles of Neville's Cross, Otterburn, and Flodden, a useful volume on that of Banockburn, so fraught with consequences for weal or woe. Fortunately for him and us (though perhaps the ghosts and families of the slain may think otherwise) the list of fights between rival Northumbrians is far from being exhausted.

"Nothing has been done by the public towards furnishing an adequate museum for the important town of Newcastle, and the feeling that the society's province is to engrave and comment upon subjects rather than to provide that custody for them (which ought to be undertaken by the towns in its district, as in less wealthy towns of the kingdom) still exists. Of the usefulness of concentrated efforts on particular subjects and particular places, our *Lapidarium* is the best evidence.

"The society will learn with pleasure that Canon Greenwell, in illustration of a period long before that of the Roman rule in Britain, proposes this year to print a minute account of his systematic excavations on the Yorkshire Wolds, those hundreds of diggings to which he has with so

much public spirit devoted his time and his bachelor's purse. To many of us, probably, the most engaging part of the book will be an elaborate summary and estimate of all that can be gathered from the tombs, as to the history and social and mental state of the pre-Roman dwellers in the peculiar and isolated chalk district to which the investigator has prudently confined his principal attention.

"But, whatever may be the society's primary obligation, it must encourage public taste and public conservation, and examination of monuments in every way that is fairly open to it. The whole subject of the Durham records, of which so much use was made in the country, and which are at present *de facto* in London, will probably require very serious attention, both politically and archaeologically, during the year, and the society is this day asked, by no less a person than Sir John Lubbock, to give its warm support to the Bill prepared for Parliament 'to provide for the better preservation of historical monuments and other remains of antiquity in great Britain and Ireland.' The idea that the custodiers of our national glories may be so untrustworthy, that only fines and imprisonment can deter them from altering and destroying them, will not be appreciated at first by every one, least by the custodiers themselves. Nevertheless, as a fact, to that pass have those persons and corporations brought themselves. The Bill recites that 'many monuments and other remains of antiquity, relating to the former condition and early history of Great Britain and Ireland, have of late years been removed, injured, or destroyed; and it is expedient that those monuments and antiquities which still remain should be protected from further injuries.' The more noticeable ones are to be made subject to supervision and control of commissioners at once, and others by notice may be taken by them at any time. Persons injuring, effacing, destroying, displacing, or altering such monuments, or the fences thereof, are to be liable to pay damages fixed by a court of summary jurisdiction, and, moreover, to be subject to a penalty or to imprisonment in the discretion of the court. Where the owners of monuments require to remove, destroy, efface, injure, or alter them for agricultural buildings, or other purposes, they are to give notice, and the commissioners may prevent them from acting as they propose, but in this case the barbarians are to have compensation, which, if not agreed upon, is to be fixed by arbitration. This provision appears to be most liberal and unrevolutionary, though it is lamentable that in a country professing to be civilized it should be necessary. There are powers to examine monuments, and even to remain on land, if there is *bonâ fide* reason to suppose that a breach of the law is about to be committed. Sir John seeks for a list of monuments in this district, and our interest with Parliament by petitions and by obtaining the support of local members. The requisite funds are to be provided in Parliament.

"In other respects, the year has not been exceptionally eventful, but few can avoid the conclusion that the aim of antiquaries, the recognition that there is a preference to be given to the true over the false and doubtful, is year by year becoming more adopted."

Mr. White said the report was a very excellent one, and personally he tendered his thanks to the secretaries. He moved that the report be adopted.

Mr. T. W. U. Robinson seconded the motion.

The Chairman, in putting the resolution to the meeting, said the report referred very appropriately to the propriety of having a receptacle for the valuable antiquities of the society; and he thought it very properly set out that the duty of providing such receptacle rests upon the town at large, and not upon an isolated society. He thought that the example of Leicester, the Roman *Ratæ*, might be very advantageously followed. There was the collection of antiquities belonging to the Literary and Philosophical Society: that society presented their collection to the town on condition that the town provided a proper building, which the

Corporation did, under the Museum Act; and it became therefore a free and open exhibition to the town, the Literary and Philosophical Society having the use of the building for their meetings, and making some contribution to the maintenance of the establishment. He (the chairman) thought the municipality of Pons *ÆlII* would not be behind the municipality of *Ratæ* in public spirit. He thought they might say, from their proceedings, that they did not want public spirit, and upon that basis he had no doubt they would get a proper building for so valuable a collection—certainly, the most valuable established in the kingdom. The antiquarian proceedings of last year had certainly not been unattended with interest, and he would particularly mention with respect to the history of Northumberland in Roman times, and would refer to the discoveries of the altars at Hexham, which, he thought, clearly proved that the Romans had a station at Hexham. The beauty of the situation, and the fertility of the country around, led the Saxon ecclesiastics to establish a monastery there; the same circumstances of beauty, of position, and fertility of the land would lead the Romans to make an institution there; and the altars which had been found, he thought, led almost inevitably to the conclusion that Hexham was a Roman station. One of the altars was dedicated by a prefect, who was a native of *Sienla*. *Sienla* was in a very pleasant part of Italy; but he thought Hexham could complete with it in point of pleasantness.

The motion was then carried unanimously.

#### THE PROPOSED ANTIQUARIAN MUSEUM.

The Rev. Dr. Bruce, with reference to the chairman's remarks as to the duty of the town establishing a museum here, said he might add that they, as a society, were willing to contribute to the amount of 700*l.* or 800*l.*; which was a very important consideration to give the matter an impetus.

The Chairman: That will be the principle of Leicester, but in another and more useful shape—namely, providing capital for the purpose to a certain extent.

Mr. R. Cail afterwards moved that a deputation from the society wait upon the Corporation, to confer as to providing a museum of antiquities. That part of the town (he said) was in a most disgraceful state; and although all might not take an interest in antiquities, yet it was evident that some great improvement in that neighbourhood must be made, and, with the money which the society proposed to give, he thought there was a fair chance of its taking place.

Mr. Longstaffe said, the Corporation having the ground, could use a good deal of it for mercantile purposes, and still give them a museum.

Mr. T. W. A. Robinson seconded the motion. If there was a large place for the accommodation of antiquities, they would get grants from the Government and others.

Mr. A. S. Stevenson thought that, if once started, many persons would be willing to contribute to the establishment of such a museum.

The Chairman said their collection was too valuable to be in the hands of individuals; it ought to belong to the town.

The resolution was agreed to unanimously; and a deputation appointed.

#### THE SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

Dr. Bruce said the report mentioned that the new part of the *Lapidarium* was on the table; what exists of it was there of part III. The whole of that was printed off, and this produced was ready for distribution; but, in addition, there were other thirty pages in type, and undergoing revision by gentlemen who kindly assisted him in looking over the proofs. He would like to carry on the book. He had begun at the head of Watling Street; and he would like to carry it on as far as Corbridge—the Tyne. The treasurer was a little afraid that he was going to make it too thick;

but he wanted to include the very beautiful Corbridge banks. This would make a fourth part; and it was partly owing to his having miscalculated, and partly to the discoveries of new altars, which were coming in every day, and which he could not have anticipated.

Mr. Longstaffe said that as to the *Archæologia Ælii*, a part was also ready.

#### ROMAN WHEEL FROM THARSIS, IN SPAIN.

Mr. A. S. Stevenson read the following paper.—Mr. Chairman,—A portion of a Roman water-wheel of wood was lately sent to me from the mine of Tharsis, in southern Spain, in the ancient workings of which it was found. At the suggestion of Dr. Bruce, and with his kind assistance, I have set it up here for the inspection of the members of this society, some of whom may, perhaps, be able to throw some light on the mode in which the motive power was applied to these wheels. At present, this seems to be unknown. They are not water-wheels in the usual sense of the term. They are curious, as having been used as lifting pumps to draw the mine. During a yachting cruise last summer, I visited the mine, and, with your permission, I shall shortly lay before you the information I gathered on the spot regarding these wheels, several of which have been found *in situ* on the north side of the mine. Where the out-spurs of the range of hills called the Sierra Morena die away towards the sea, to the north of the Bay of Cadiz, there have been found some of the richest mineral deposits in Spain. In this district, iron, copper, lead, zinc, arsenic, antimony, bismuth, nickel, cobalt, silver, and gold, have been found in quantities very much in the order in which I have given them.

That this district is the Tarshish of ancient history there can be little or no doubt. The mine from which that wheel was taken is still called Tharsis; and in the same province of Huelva, a high hill near Rio Tinto still bears the name of Solomon, and close by a little village is named Zalomea. The mine of Tharsis is situate about thirty miles from the town of Huelva, which lies not far from the junction of the rivers Odil and Tinto, and close by is the little town of Palos, and the convent of La Rabbida, from which Columbus sailed with his three small vessels to discover the new world. The galleries by means of which the Tharsis mine, in ancient times, was worked, are of two kinds, square and round. The square galleries are believed to be Phœnician, and the round Roman. I regret that I have not succeeded in obtaining for your inspection any of the Roman coins found in the round galleries. Some of these, however, were of the date of Nero. Some of the wheels found are marked with Roman letters; one was marked T R S S E, but what these letters mean I cannot say. On the wheel before us I have only found two X's which may have stood for twenty. Until about seventeen or eighteen years ago the Tharsis mine seems to have remained for centuries unworked. In the old excavation a lake of sulphurous water had formed, to which, from great distances, people afflicted with skin diseases came to bathe. A great demand having arisen for sulphur for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, attention was called to the forgotten mine. The healing waters of the lake were all pumped away, and a great mass or lode of mineral exposed, as stone is in an open quarry, to the extent of about a thousand yards in length. About six millions of tons of the mineral have been explored, but still the depth of the lode is unknown. As the depth increases, the mass widens, and the richness of the mineral for copper appears to become greater, and it was from depths greater than the present workings that the ancients drew the ore they smelted on the surface. And it is most interesting to find that in the great heaps of ancient slags on the surface, there is hardly a trace of copper to be found, showing that the knowledge then possessed of the process of smelting must have been more perfect than any now known. It was in one of the deeper Roman galleries that the wheel before

you was found. The preservation of the wood is no doubt due to its saturation with cupreous water. The saw and other tool marks are still quite visible.

I submit a plan of some of the first found wheels, which will show the position in which they were placed. All the wheels found are of the same diameter, about fifteen feet, and they have always been found in double pairs, as shown in the plan. That is, two working side by side in one excavation, and to them the water was lifted by another pair close by, so that, instead of having wheels of thirty feet diameter, two sets of wheels of fifteen feet were placed close together to raise the water thirty feet. As I have said, the manner in which the motive power was applied is unknown. Some remains of little tags of rope have been found hanging to the outer edges of the wheels, and these seem to indicate that they were turned by manual power, by means of these tags of rope. That they were turned by slaves I think there can be no doubt, for I cannot believe that any freeman would have consented willingly to work in the miserable galleries in which the water-wheels have been found.

If the wheel before us dates from the age of Nero, as it probably does, it must be 1800 years old. Longfellow, speaking of the sculptured figures of the Middle Ages, says:—

"And above cathedral doorways saints and angels carved in stone,  
By a former age commissioned as apostles to our own."

Is not that wheel, dug up after eighteen centuries, an apostle as well?—an *apostolos*, or messenger, sent down through all the ages since Nero's time to tell us how Rome, in pursuit of that wealth which, as the result of her enterprise, made her grandeur, overcame all difficulties of navigation and of transit, and how, like the burghers of Nuremberg, her citizens could boast "That their great Imperial city stretched its hand through every clime?"

Dr. Bruce said their warmest thanks were due to Mr. Stevenson for his very admirable paper—one of singular interest to antiquaries throughout the world.

The motion was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Cail mentioned that in Rio Tinto, one of the mines contiguous, some remains of men, with their clothes, tools, &c., were found: they gradually disappeared.

Mr. Stevenson said the Spanish Government had published a paper on the subject.

Mr. Robinson said the first or second edition of "*Agricola*" would throw some light on the subject; a wheel of this description had been found *in situ*, and showed the way it was worked.

Mr. Stevenson said the present wheel showed how the basquets were formed. It was all of fir, except the axle, which was of oak, and the fir was as perfect as on the day it was put into the mine. The hard wood had decayed. The soft wood was more porous, and admitted the chemical matter from the copper, which preserved it. He would be very glad to present the wheel to the society.

The gift was accepted, and Messrs. Cail and Robinson were appointed to restore it.

Dr. Bruce remarked that the president sat in a chair made of older wood than this or the Christian era. It was found under the foundations of the Roman wall, when the canal was formed between Carlisle and Port Carlisle; at a few feet beneath the foundation of the wall there was found a prostrate forest, as if there had been some great eruption of the Solway, which had carried everything before it.

Mr. Cail mentioned that there was also some old Roman timber from the foundation of the Tyne Bridge—the original Pons Ælii—in the River Commissioners' yard at Howdon; and he promised that Dr. Bruce should have some of it. As the bridge had been enlarged, the original piling had been built round, but not removed, until the Commissioners' present undertaking was begun.

Mr. Stevenson mentioned that there was no iron or other



metal about the wheel; it was fastened together by pegs of wood.

Dr. Bruce mentioned that at Corbridge there was a wheel pegged together with wooden bolts.

Mr. Call said that in the case of Tharsis it would be a necessity: the copper would have eaten away the metal.

Mr. Stevenson pointed out the saw marks still visible on the wood.

Dr. Bruce mentioned that the Society intended to visit the field of Bannockburn, about the end of June, under the guidance of the historian of Bannockburn, Mr. White; and they might make a second day in visiting the remains of the Scottish walls, over which he thought Mr. Buchanan, of Glasgow, would accompany them.

The meeting then closed, with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

#### OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE first walk this term took place on the 20th ultimo, when Magdalen College was visited. The Rev. Dr. MILLARD, Vicar of Basingstoke, who was formerly one of the secretaries of the Society, accompanied the party over the College.

With regard to the history of Magdalen College, he observed, that as early as 1448 Waynflete gathered together a body of students in the High Street, near the eastern end, probably near or on the spot where the Angel Hotel stood, and which is now the site of the proposed new schools. Waynflete subsequently obtained the site of the Hospital of St. John, which by some was supposed to have existed as early as the reign of King John, but there was no real evidence of its being quite so ancient as that, and it was more likely that it dated from the reign of King Henry III. He then drew attention to a charter bearing the date of 1231, in which King Henry III. made special provision for the Jews not to be deprived of a place of burial, which was assigned to them in the garden on the other side of the road. Referring to two other charters bearing a similar date, he observed that it appeared that a garden or orchard was on the present site of the Botanic Garden, and in connection with the Hospital of St. John. Dr. Millard was of opinion that the Founder's Chapel was not completed until 1480, and in the following year Edward IV. was a worshipper within its walls. Since then the great alterations had taken place, and they must all, he said, deplore the removal of the ancient wooden roof of the hall in which they were assembled.

The company then left the hall, and visited the Common Room (formerly the Sacristy) and the Bursary. The Library was next visited, and here was shown, among other curiosities, a portion of the Founder's episcopal vestment. This portion of the College Dr. Millard explained had also suffered from the devastation of the architect, Mr. Wyatt.

The party next inspected the splendid State apartments, which were restored some few years ago by Mr. Gilbert Scott. The beautiful Chapel, with its magnificently carved reredos and stalls, was next visited, and attracted a great deal of attention. The various alterations the Chapel had undergone were explained at some length. After quitting the Chapel, the front quadrangle was visited, and the well-known stone pulpit in the corner, from which a sermon used to be preached on St. John the Baptist Day, was scanned with much interest. The various figures above the Chapel doorway in this quadrangle, and other curiosities, having been pointed out, the company next proceeded to the Chaplain's Quadrangle. Here some little time was spent in inspecting the tower, which rises to the height of 145 feet. Dr. Millard said that it was believed that St. John's Hospital stood by this spot, and that here, if anywhere, a portion of it might still be found.

The College kitchen, and "The Pilgrim's Gate," having

been inspected, a most pleasant walk was brought to a close. Many of those present then ascended the tower, from the top of which a splendid view of the city and surrounding country can be obtained.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

[The Editor will be glad to receive Correspondence on Archaeological matters, and information of discoveries of antiquities, accompanied with drawings of objects, when of sufficient interest, for illustration.]

#### ANTIQUE VASE FOUND IN THE SEINE AT PARIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—Seeing an account in the *Antiquary* for February 14, of a Roman vase found at Havre, I venture to give you the following particulars of a similar discovery made in the Seine a few months since, when a vase of singular beauty was found under the following circumstances.

According to *Le Constitutionnel*, some fishermen brought up in a sweep net, near the Pont Royal, a shapeless mass covered with sand and shells, which they sold for a few francs to a dealer in antiquities, on the Quai Voltaire.

When the purchaser had carefully removed the earthy envelope he discovered that he had in his possession an antique vase of the purest style. It is of an ovoid form, and the embossing represents a dance of satyrs and bacchantes beautifully executed. The material of which the work is composed is the Corinth bronze, the secret of which has been lost, and which in Seneca's time was already worth several times its weight in gold. This valuable specimen of ancient art is supposed to date from the occupation of Lutetia by the legions of Cæsar and Labienus.

111, Union Road, S.E. ROBERT EARLE WAY.

#### DEVONIAN RELICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—I have seen recently the cromlech, at Drewsteinton, engraved in Britton's "Beauties of Devon." It is a large stone placed upon three other stones, as represented in the engraving. In an adjacent field, westward, I observed two stone pillars. On the north side of the river below, I saw the logan, mentioned by Polwhele. It is placed a few yards from the bank, recumbent. I do not think it is moveable now. On Dartmoor, above Chagford, I saw the Caistor Rock, tall pillar below, and stone avenue, described by Sir Gardner Wilkinson. Also, across the river on the moor, northward, the circle of stones, to which it is supposed the avenue led. In "Rowe's Dartmoor" these objects are well described, and merit examination.

In my note, *ante*, February 10, were several misprints, viz., "Cornulian" for "Cornubian," "Carnbonellis," not "Cambonellis," "Lamyon" for "Lanyon," "Chun-Zennor," for "Chun, Zennor," and "pillars" for "pillar," namely, the stone, now erect, N.E. of the Men-an-tol. The old church ruin, near Hayle, N.E., and the curious building below Molfre Cromlech, N.W., also deserve notice. These are figured in Mr. Blight's work upon churches in Cornwall. I saw, also, the two pillars figured by Dr. Borlase, near the Crellas, now destroyed; and the semi-circular buildings near St. Just.

CHR. COOKE.

London, February 26, 1872.

The "Druid's Altar," in St. Breock, as it was, is engraved in "Warner's Cornish Tour," A.D. 1808. I think I saw its site and relics. The cromlech at Pendarves is Carwynen, figured by Dr. Borlase.

## "CORNUBIAN RELICS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—Mr. Chr. Cooke and other readers may be glad to hear that the stone "Kist," known as "Druid's Altar," in the parish of St. Breock, Cornwall, has *not* disappeared (*Antiquary*, p. 35). Mr. Cooke, by his account, seems to have looked for it too near to "Stone" and "Great Stone." It is further towards Wadebridge. I visited it last Thursday, and found it in an excellent state of preservation. It was, no doubt, an early burial place; the top stone is of great thickness, and quite horizontal. In appearance it is remarkably like that found in Phenix Park, Dublin, and seems to have been similarly constructed (see Wakeman's "Handbook of Irish Antiquities," p. 9), but it is much larger. It was formerly buried in a mound or tumulus, the remains of which still exist around it.

A good illustration of it was published some years ago in an account of a tour through Cornwall, from which we see that its appearance has not materially changed.

With regard to the "Saxon monuments," also alluded to on p. 35, in the last number of your journal, I would remark that Cornwall abounds with stone crosses (many of them larger and more elaborate than those mentioned), on which the style of ornament is the Saxon interlaced-knot or mat-work. Some fine ones have just been dug out of the church wall at Cardynham.

W. JAGO,

Sec. for Cornwall, of the Society of Antiquaries, London.

Westheath, Bodmin, Feb. 15, 1872.

## SPURIOUS ANTIQUARIANISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—May I be allowed to call attention to the nonsense which your correspondent "A. H." writes on archaeological matters, of which he appears to be very ignorant. On glancing over four back numbers, I find the following very characteristic specimen—Vol. 1, p. 137.

"Kingston Bagpuize (in Berkshire) is a very funny name, the King being Canute. It would seem that the original tenant must have played on the bagpipes."

Had such rubbish as this appeared in any other than a purely antiquarian journal it would not have deserved to be noticed. For your correspondent's edification, however, I would inform him that the name he thinks so funny is derived from the Norman lord of the manor who held Kingston in the time of the Conqueror. Near Aftington there is a Kingston Lisle, the second name of which is derived in a similar manner.

Other passages, beside the wonderful account from which I have quoted, are also well worthy of perusal, as specimens of that spurious antiquarianism we had hoped was fast dying out. Thus we find "Among the old inhabitants of Berks are named the Bibroches. It would be remarkable if this word could be accepted as a corruption of the Gaelic piobaireachd, i.e. pibroch=Bibroces."

I would ask to be allowed to recommend your learned correspondent to acquire some sound information on subjects about which he professes to write before filling your columns from the depths of his powerful imagination.

Oxford, Feb. 18, 1872.

J. P. E.

## TRADESMEN'S TOKENS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—The reply to your correspondent (Henricus XIE) in the last No. of the *Antiquary*, Vol. II., p. 36, is that the place he requires to learn of, is Uffculme, county Devon. Uffculme is a decayed market town, about four miles from Collumpton, and three miles from Tiverton in the same county; and there is also three other tokens of about the same date, known as having been issued in that town. Each

of these three bear the arms of the Clothworkers' Company, and prove that the issuers were engaged in either the flannel or the serge trade, which was then somewhat extensively carried on in Uffculme.

All these local tokens are of much interest, and if your correspondent wishes, I could furnish examples of many others.

Also I may have, at a future time, to trouble you as to some localities fixed upon, some of them, which at present I cannot clearly solve.

CHARLES GOLDING.

16, Blomfield Terrace, Feb. 19.

## AVEBURY RESCUED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—It will gladden the hearts of many readers of the *Antiquary* to hear that the great megalithic monument at Avebury, recently threatened with destruction (*vide* Vol. I., p. 159), has at length found a purchaser in the person of Sir John Lubbock, a name so familiar to pre-historic archaeologists and to antiquaries generally. The grateful thanks of the whole archaeological world are due to Sir John for coming forward to the rescue at the critical moment, when a few years', or even months' delay, might have resulted in the complete destruction of the few remaining stones.

Before long it will probably be made known what Sir John intends to do with his new acquisition; whether he retains it as private property or transfers it to the care of some antiquarian society. While under the personal control of Sir John there is not the slightest ground for wishing Avebury in better hands, but as regards its *permanent* preservation, there can be no doubt that by vesting the site in *trustees* of acknowledged archaeological repute, that object would be more completely attained.

In the meantime few will fail to admire this additional testimony of the zeal and untiring energy hitherto displayed by Sir John Lubbock in the cause of archaeology. Let us hope that the same spirit will stimulate other individuals to purchase the sites of other megalithic structures, for the sole purpose of more effectually preserving them than heretofore.

E. H. W. DUNKIN.

Kidbrooke Park Road, Blackheath,  
March 1, 1872.

## ON THE IMPROPRIETY OF SIGNS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—Your "own" correspondent, F. E. S., in his interesting communication ("Antiquarian Gossip of the Eastern Counties"),\* refers to certain articles in the *Tatler* and *Spectator*, illustrating the gross absurdity of the sign-posts in 1709-10. May I add, that some years later (1752), the subject of "impropriety of signs," was again taken up and satirically treated by a writer in the *Adventurer*,† who has entered rather minutely into the subject, fully representing the incongruity of divers signs, as used by publicans and others. As the article here mentioned contains several amusing details, I will (with your kind permission), just quote a portion of the same.

The writer, after a few prefatory remarks, introduces himself under the guise of a sign-painter:—

"I am at present but an humble journeyman sign-painter in Harp Alley, for though the ambition of my parents designed that I should emulate the immortal touches of a Raphael or a Titian, yet the want of taste among my countrymen, and their prejudice against every artist who is a native, have degraded me to the miserable necessity, as Shaftesbury says, 'of illustrating prodigies in fairs, and adorning heroic sign-posts.' However, as I have studied to improve even this meanest exercise of the pencil, I intend to

\* The *Antiquary*, Vol. II., pp. 40, 41.† The *Adventurer*, Vol. I., pp. 72-79 (the fifth edition, 1766).

set up for myself; and under the favour of your\* countenance, to reduce the vague practice of SIGN-PAINTING to some standard of elegance and propriety.

"It cannot be doubted but that SIGNS were intended originally to express the several occupations of their owners, and to bear some affinity in their external designations, with the wares to be disposed of, or the business carried on within. Hence the HAND AND SHEARS is justly appropriated to tailors, as the Hand and Pen is to writing-masters; though the very reverend and right worthy order of my neighbours, the Fleet-parsons, have assumed it to themselves as a mark of 'marriage performed without imposition.' The WOOL-PACK plainly points out to us a WOOLEN-DRAPER; the NAKED BOY elegantly reminds us of the necessity of cloathing; and the GOLDEN FLEECE figuratively denotes the riches of our staple commodity; but are not the HEN AND CHICKENS and the THREE PIGEONS the unquestionable right of the poulterer, and not to be usurped by the venders of silk or linnen?" [I have given the orthography verbatim.]

"It would be endless to enumerate the gross blunders committed in this point by almost every branch of trade. I shall therefore confine myself chiefly to the numerous fraternity of PUBLICANS, whose extravagance in this affair calls aloud for reprehension and restraint. Their modest ancestors were contented with a plain BOUGH† stuck up before their doors, whence arose the wise proverb, 'Good wine needs no bush.' But how have they since deviated from their ancient simplicity? They have ransacked earth, air, and seas, called down sun, moon, and stars to their assistance, and exhibited all the monsters that ever teemed from fantastick imagination. Their Hogs in Armour, their Blue Boars, Green Dragons, and Golden Lions, have already been sufficiently exposed by your brother essay writers. . . . There can be no objection made to the BUNCH OF GRAPES, the RUMMER, or the TUNS, but would not any one inquire for a Hosier at the LEG, or for a Locksmith at the CROSS-KEYS? And who would expect anything but water to be sold at the FOUNTAIN? The TURK'S HEAD may fairly intimate that a Seraglio is kept within; the ROSE may be strained to some propriety of meaning, as the business there transacted may be said to be done 'under the Rose.' But why must the ANGEL, the LAMB, and the MITRE, be the designations of the seats of drunkenness or prostitution?

"Some regard should likewise be paid by tradesmen to their situation, or, in other words, to the propriety of the place. . . . The KING'S ARMS and the STAR AND GARTER, are aptly enough placed at the court end of the town. . . . SHAKESPEARE'S HEAD takes his station by one Play-house, and BEN JOHNSON'S by the other. . . . But what has the CROWN to do by the 'Change, or the GUN, the SHIP, or the ANCHOR, anywhere but at Tower Hill, at Wapping, or Deptford?"

In speaking of the presumed right of publicans to claim the physiognomies of kings and heroes, he says:—"What reason can there be, why the glorious DUKE WILLIAM should draw porter, or the brave ADMIRAL VERNON retail flip? Why must QUEEN ANNE keep a gin-shop, and KING CHARLES inform us of a skittle-ground?"

The writer remarks that "TUMBLE-DOWN DICK, in the borough of Southwark, is a fine moral on the instability of greatness and the consequence of ambition; but there is a most ill-natured sarcasm against the fair sex exhibited on a sign in Broad Street, St. Giles's, of a headless female figure, called the GOOD WOMAN."

The concluding portion of the article contains observations on pre-Reformation signs; a question on the existing

relationship between blue balls\* and pawnbrokers, an ingenious solution, and humorous explanation of the origin of the barber's pole, with a parting fling at card-makers, for stamping the figures of certain personages upon their packs. Waltham Abbey. J. PERRY.

#### THE WORD "KIL" OR "CIL."—"LLOYNE KELLINNE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—There seems to be a good deal of unnecessary mystification in your pages about the history of the word "Cil." It is clearly a Celtic word, and as such may by no means belong primarily or more exclusively to one branch of the Celtic than to another. There can be no impropriety in "Kymry" claiming it for the Irish Gaelic, or in "A. H." holding that it is Scotch Gaelic, provided neither asserts an exclusive claim to it. I believe it is found in the Manx, the Armoric, and the Cornish. It is common in Welsh, and in that language it means *corner, recess, retreat*. Thus we have as names of places, *Cilmaentlwyd*, gray-stone-retreat, and *Cilycwen*, corner-of-the-dingle (parishes in Carnarthen-shire); *Cilyblaid*, wolf's-retreat; *Cilweunydd*, *Cilpebyll*, *Cilsant*, *Cilwen*, *Cilmarch*, and many other words similarly formed, as names of farms; *Cilfach* (a little *Cil*), a nook; *Cilfachwen*, white or happy little retreat; *Cilfach y Rhew*, frosty nook; *Môr gylfach*, is a bay or creek; *Cil y lleuad*, wane of the moon; *Cil y llygad*, the corner of the eye; *Cilio yn ol*, or *encilio*, to retreat, to retire.

Your correspondent, "A. O. K.," is in error as to both elements of the name "Lloyne Kellinne," which he quotes from old deeds. As is the case with "Cil," the words are in the vernacular Welsh of the present day. "Celyn," the orthography of the Ordnance maps, which were revised by a competent Welsh scholar, is quite correct. The words mean *holly, grove, or bush*. *Llwyn Celyn* is still the name of a family residence near Llandeilo. The celebrated Welsh hymnist, William Williams (who will be respected when spoken of as the author of the English hymns, "O'er the hills of pagan darkness," and "Guide us, Oh, thou great Jehovah") is known throughout Wales as Williams of *Pant y Celyn*. The Welsh tune *Llwyn On*, "The Ash Grove," is familiar to English musicians. Feb. 27, 1872. SIGMA.

#### THE DERIVATION OF "KIL," &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—It would seem that this subject, if scotched, is not killed, for I must beg permission to notice a passage, at p. 50 of *The Antiquary*, which seems to me to call for reply.

"Kymry" writes, "May not also a word used in England and found in an English dictionary, be English [?]"

\* e.g., *algebra, alcohol*, &c., are English. I do not know about the "&c.," but certainly algebra and alcohol are very common English words; both, indeed, are indispensable. It might be argued that the letter A is not a letter of the English alphabet, because found previously in Latin; if so, the English language itself is all a myth.

Alcohol and algebra, however, though I call them English words, are both derived from the Arabic; but, for all that they are not Arabic words in the sense and manner in which we use them. The article *al*, for instance, inseparable with us, may be disconnected in Arabic; but if we were now to drop it, we should not know the words in their reduced form.

1. Alcohol, *kohl* or *kohol*, is stated to mean "powdered antimony," used as a cosmetic by Eastern ladies. There is in this definition no glimmer whatever of the meaning we apply to the compound alcohol of "pure spirit." In this

\* This is hardly applicable at present, as they are now generally gilded.

\* *The Adventurer's*.

† "Bough-houses" at fair time have been abolished within the last few years.

‡ Hotten has written a very interesting book on *Signs*, &c.

sense it is an English word, and we have no substitute ready to supply its place.

2. Algebra, *gabr* or *geber*, from which it is derived, is said to mean "resolution," or "connection." The compound with us signifies an elaborate system of arithmetical computation by symbols; we have no other word to express this precise meaning, and it is as much an English word as "alego," which the Romans derived from Greek, was a Latin word.

It is something like breaking a butterfly on a wheel to pursue this subject further; my argument is that such words, being incorporated into the English language, become English by adoption; for instance, algebra is the English form of a certain word derived from the Arabic; in French it is "algebre;" the spelling and pronunciation both differ. To all intents and purposes the one word is French, the other English.

A. H.

Feb. 29, 1872.

[Further correspondence on this subject must now cease.]

#### SHAKESPEARE'S CHAIR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—In reply to your correspondent's letter on page 50 of the *Antiquary*, I beg to say that the chair alluded to on page 11 (Vol. II.) is not presumed to be the state chair of Abbot Whiting, but a plain Glastonbury oak study chair, which belonged to the Abbot and afterwards to Shakespeare. Should any person interested in the matter wish to see it, I shall be most happy to show it at my address.

GEORGE DAVIS.

32, Cranbourne Street, Leicester Square, W. C.

#### REVIEW.

*Histoire de la Caricature au Moyen Age.* Par CHAMP-FLÉURY. (Paris: E. Dentu.)

THIS is not properly a history, but a handbook; but it is, nevertheless, a most useful compilation. There is room for many such, ere the rich field of mediæval comic art is exhausted, and whenever the true historian arises he will find his labour much lightened if he has these pages before him. The book is, however, too Parisian in tone. Had its writer strayed in the provinces, sketch book in hand, he would have found, in church and castle, many a quaint carving, showing the humour of the Middle Ages much more fully than the "Dance of Death" pictures after Holbein, which he has reproduced, although they have been issued in a modern form, both on the Continent and in England, probably once a year during the last decade.

The engravings given in the work are very creditable as works of art; much better, indeed, than most of the woodcuts that adorn our own popular literature. One at p. 77, a *bas-relief* of the weighing of the soul, is really very beautiful, and singularly poetical, almost terrible, indeed, in its grotesque power. It represents a sculpture preserved in the cathedral of Autun. The hard, stiff drapery of the angel, who is clad from head to foot, indicates that it is of very early character, certainly not later than the tenth century. The devils are all naked, and, though rudely drawn, show a traditional reflex of classic art.

The frontispiece is an illuminated initial letter from the "Images du Monde," a 13th century manuscript in the British Museum. It represents a monk filling a wine jar from a cask, and at the same time refreshing himself from a copious bone. Mr. Longfellow might have had it in his mind when he wrote the well-known cellar scene in "The Golden Legend."

#### RECEIVED.

Gleanings about Sir Christopher Wren and St. Paul's Cathedral. By William Calvert Shone, Secretary to the Cathedral Fund. The First Report of the Liverpool Numismatic Society.

#### FOREIGN.

##### PARIS.

THE Louvre has purchased, at the Arago sale, a picture by Bonington, "The Terrace of Versailles."

The statue of Joan of Arc, which was on the terrace of the Luxembourg Palace, and was damaged during the siege of Paris, has been removed to the Louvre with a view to restoration.

It is reported that a picture by Titian, styled "La Vierge au Voile," has been discovered in an old house at Turin, where it is said to have been removed soon after the taking of Rome by the Constable de Bourbon, since which event it has been lost sight of.

##### INDIA.

SANSKRIT.—The third number of a series of notices of Sanskrit MSS., by Rajendralala Mitra, has been published by order of the Government of Bengal. This is a work now being undertaken all over India, and its value is in the fact that the papers give the names of the works, the age of the MSS. and the places where deposited. It is, says an Indian contemporary, one of those quiet unostentatious works which, without attracting the attention of the present time, will do a great deal to assist the future historian, and throw light upon the old and deeply interesting literature of India.

#### MISCELLANEA.

At the Society of Antiquaries of London there has been exhibited a large collection of photographs and drawings made by the late Earl of Dunraven, F.S.A., with a view to a work which he was engaged in writing at the time of his death. The task of editing this work has devolved on Miss Stokes, of Dublin, whose remarks, illustrative of the photographs, were read and well received.

THE FLEMISH GALLERY OF PICTURES.—At the sale of this collection last month, by Messrs. Foster, of Pall Mall, "The Sentinel," by Meissonier, an exquisite miniature example, and the gem of the collection, fetched 970 guineas. The three days' sale realized nearly 25,000*l*.

THE Messrs. Sabin, of New York, are reproducing, by photo-lithography, Du Bry's famous folio, "Harlot's Brief and True Report of the New Found Land of Virginia," published in 1590. Only about half a dozen perfect copies are known to be in existence, and the last copy that changed hands in the United States brought 975*l*.

THE restored pictures have been replaced in Holyrood Palace, and it is reported that the work of restoration has been very skillfully performed.

NELL GWYN'S HOUSE AT HIGHGATE.—The old mansion in which Nell Gwyn lived, situate behind the St. Pancras Infirmary, and opposite to the Highgate branch of the Hospital for Sick Children, has been presented to the hospital, and will be fitted up to accommodate forty or fifty patients.

THE CITY LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.—The buildings at the eastern end of Guildhall for the new Library and Museum having now made considerable progress, it has become necessary, in order to complete the entrance from the porch of the Hall to the new building, to close the present library, which was erected in 1823, for a period of about three months. The librarian and his assistants intend to avail themselves of the opportunity thus presented and to rearrange the collection. It is expected that the works will be finished about the month of June.

LITERARY DISCOVERY.—A perfect copy has at length been found of a work by Richard Brown, from whom the early Nonconformists, *temp.* Elizabeth, were named Brownists. Dr. Henry Dexter is to be congratulated upon so important a discovery, which even the learned and painstaking Hanbury, author of "Memorials of Independency," failed to make.